



3.2 The Cold War

1930-1963

The “Big Three”

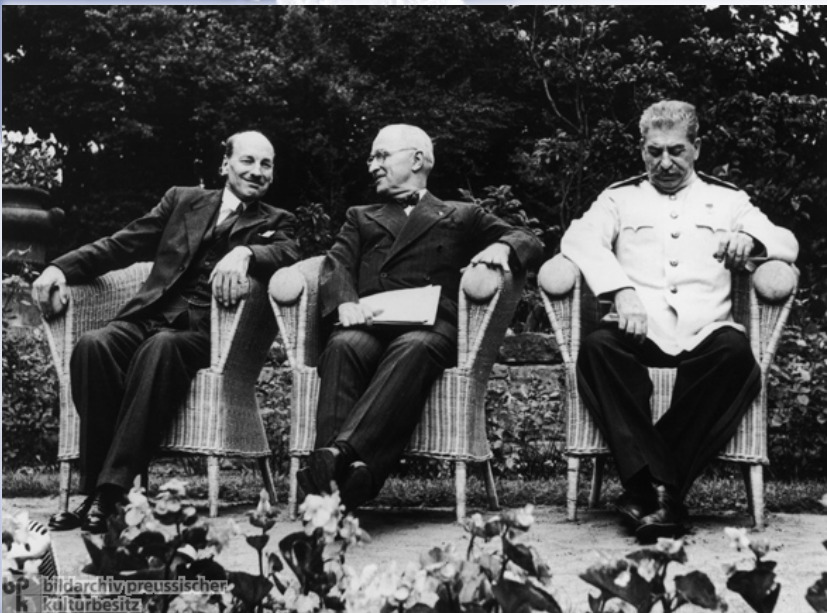
- Roosevelt
- Stalin
- Churchill



1. Casablanca



2. Tehran



3. Potsdam

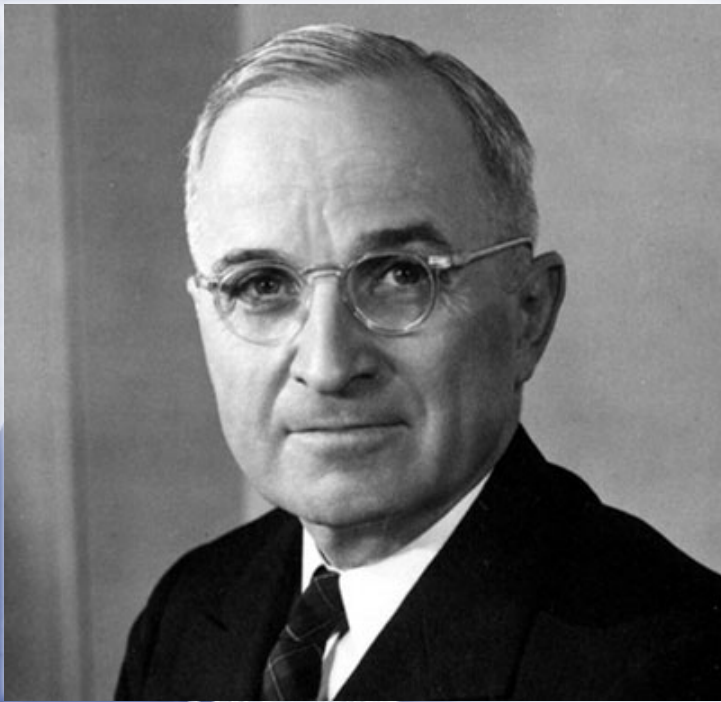
As the war came to a halt, The US and Soviets no longer had a common enemy. The enemy's enemy was no longer our friend. Tensions over communism and the totalitarian rule of Stalin rose with the end of the war.



Iron Curtain - Stalin established dominance over Eastern Europe and tightened security. Churchill claimed that Stalin was building an “iron curtain” to hide and protect his rule.







A **Cold War** emerged, so called because the US and Soviets never fought each other directly.

Democracy v. Totalitarianism
Capitalism v. Communism

Truman Doctrine - U.S. foreign policy after WWII. The U.S. would work to prevent further expansion of communism. This policy is also called “containment.”

Marshall Plan - Economic policy of containment. Lend \$12.5 billion to help rebuild Western Europe so people would not be tempted to join the communists.



Division of Germany, 1945



The city of Berlin, deep within Soviet territory, had been divided up like Germany. Stalin tried to block Western access to the city hoping that the US would hand over all of Berlin. Truman refused and ordered supplies to be dropped on Western Berlin for over a year until Stalin lifted the blockade.

Berlin Airlift 1948-1949

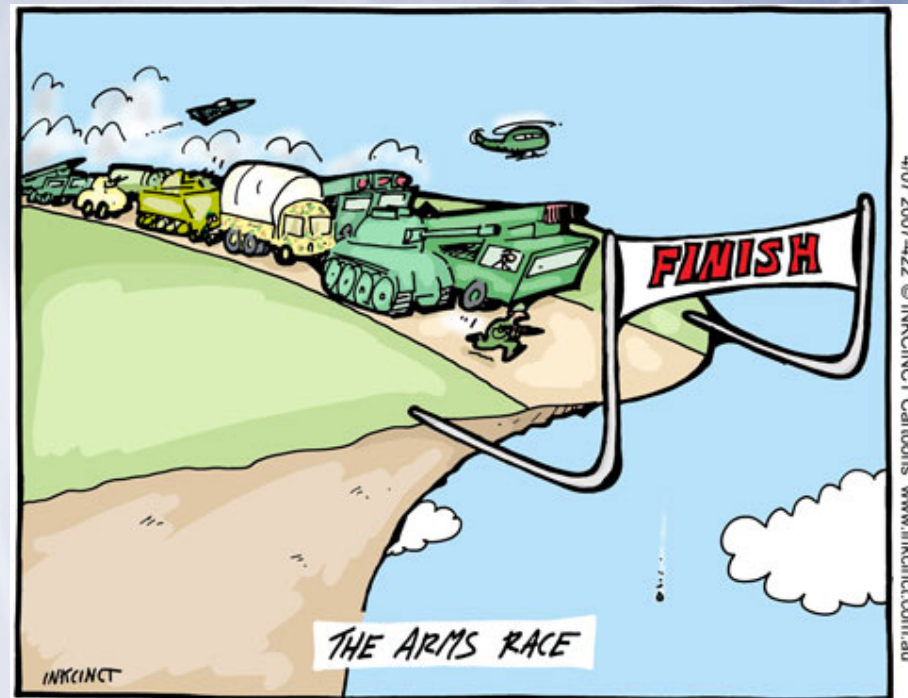


Arms Race US v. USSR



ICBM

Delivery in 30 minutes or less, or the next one's free.



1945 - US atomic weapons

1949 - Soviet atomic weapons

1949 - Communist revolution in China

1950-1954 - US defense spending
triples

1952 - US Hydrogen bomb

By 1950, two major countries with large populations have communist governments.
The US government hoped to prevent more countries from following.



1945 - Stalin lowered his
“iron curtain” over
Eastern Europe



1949 - Chairman Mao led
communist revolution in
China



Identify hotspots of communism during the 1950s and 60s.



Korean **War**

Japan withdrew from Korea after surrendering in 1945. Korea was split between the North, influenced by the Soviets and Chinese, and the South, influenced by the US and Western powers.

In 1950, North Koreans crossed the dividing line at the 38th Parallel in an effort to reunite the country.

Without declaring war, Truman sent troops to Korea. He claimed that the troops were part of a UN police action, not war.

Korean War



General MacArthur fought the North Koreans back across the **38th Parallel**, but did not stop there. American troops pushed north toward China.

As China prepared to enter the war, Truman decided that the US could not afford a war with China.

Truman fired MacArthur for speaking out publicly against his decision.

The US and North Korea remained in a stalemate for three years.

In 1953, Eisenhower was elected president, Stalin died, and a cease-fire was arranged with Korea.

Eisenhower's Cold War



Dwight D. Eisenhower
WWII D-Day Commander
President 1953-1960

Eisenhower Doctrine - The US would use force to stop the spread of communism. The US would also aid groups in the **Middle East** who were trying to fight off Soviet influence.

Central Intelligence Agency - Established to gather secret information and carry out covert operations around the world.

Eisenhower's Cold War

U-2 Incident

Eisenhower had almost cooled relations with the Soviets enough to meet with their leader Khrushchev, when an American spy plane was shot down in Soviet airspace.

Eisenhower denied it was part of a spy operation before realizing that the Soviets had captured the pilot alive.



Bay of Pigs Invasion



In 1959, Fidel Castro led a revolution against a corrupt regime in Cuba and turned to the Soviets for help.

Eisenhower and the CIA planned an invasion to topple the new Cuban government.

In 1960, the new US president was encouraged to follow through with the Bay of Pigs Invasion. It turned out to be a military and public relations disaster for Kennedy.

Berlin Wall



1961 - After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, relations were strained even more between the Western powers and the Soviet Union.

As East Berliners began to migrate to the more prosperous West Berlin, Soviet leader Khrushchev demanded again that the US give up West Berlin. Kennedy refused.

The Soviets built a concrete wall through the city, which became a symbol that the Soviets had to force its own citizens to stay.



Cuban Missile Crisis



1962 - Aerial surveillance revealed that there was a Soviet missile base in Cuba, 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

Kennedy blockaded ships from entering Cuba and demanded removal of the missiles. As Soviet ships approached the blockade, Americans spent 13 days under the threat of nuclear war.

In the end, a deal was made and the missiles were removed. A “hot line” was set up between DC and Moscow to improve communication.